JANUARY 10, 1777. THE NUMBER 102.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

High HEAVEN *to* GRACIOUS ENDS *directs the* SIGNAL.

The AMERICAN CRISIS. NUMBER I.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

THESE are the times that try men's ſouls. The ſummer ſoldier, and the ſunſhine patriot, will, in this criſis, ſhrink from the ſervice of his country; but he that ſtands it, *now*, deſerves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not eaſily conquered; yet we have this conſolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap we eſteem too lightly; it is dearneſs only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to ſet a proper price upon its goods, and it would be ſtrange indeed if ſo celeſtial an article as FREEDOM ſhould not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared, that ſhe has a right, *not only to tax*, but "*to bind us in all caſes whatſoever;*" and if being *bound in that manner* is not ſlavery, then is there not ſuch a thing as ſlavery upon earth. Even the expreſſion is impious, for ſo unlimited a power can belong only to GOD.

Whether the independence of the continent was declared too ſoon, or delayed too long, I will not now enter into an argument. My own ſimple opinion is, that had it been eight months earlier it would have been much better. We did not make a proper uſe of laſt winter; neither could we, while we were in a dependent ſtate. However, the fault, if it were one, was all our own; we have none to blame but ourſelves*. But no great deal is loſt yet; all that Howe has been doing for this month paſt is rather a ravage than a conqueſt, which the ſpirit of the Jerſeys, a year ago, would have quickly repulſed, and which time and a little reſolution will ſoon recover.

I have as little ſuperſtition in me as any man living; but my ſecret opinion has ever been, and ſtill is, that GOD Almighty will will not give up a people to military deſtruction, or leave them unſupportedly to periſh, who had ſo earneſtly and ſo repeatedly ſought to avoid the calamities of war, by every decent method which wiſdom could invent. Neither have I ſo much of the infidel in me as to ſuppoſe that *he* has relinquiſhed the government of the world, and given us up to the care of devils; and as I do not, I cannot ſee on what grounds the king of Britain can look up to Heaven for help againſt us. A common murderer, a highwayman, or a houſe-breaker, has as good a pretence as he.

* "*The preſent winter* (*meaning the laſt*) *is worth an age, if rightly employed; but if loſt, or neglected, the whole continent will partake of the evil. And there is no puniſhment that man does not deſerve, be he who, or what, or where he will, that may be the means of ſacrificing a ſeaſon ſo precious and uſeful.*"

COMMON SENSE.

It is ſurpriſing to ſee how rapidly a panick will ſometimes run through a country. All nations and ages have been ſubject to them. Britain has trembled like an ague at the report of a French fleet of flat-bottomed boats; and in the 14th century, the whole Engliſh army, after ravaging the kingdom of France, was driven back like men petrified with fear; and this brave exploit was performed by a few broken forces collected and headed by a woman, Joan of Arc. Would that Heaven might inſpire ſome Jerſey maid to ſpirit up her countrymen, and ſave her fair fellow ſufferers from ravage and raviſhment! Yet panicks, in ſome caſes, have their uſes; they produce as much good as hurt. Their duration is always ſhort; the mind ſoon grows through them, and acquires a firmer habit than before. But their peculiar advantage is, that they are the touchſtones of ſincerity and hypocriſy, and bring things and men to light, which might otherwiſe have lain for ever undiſcovered. In fact, they have the ſame effect on ſecret traitors which an imaginary apparation would upon a private murderer. They ſift out the hidden thoughts of man, and hold them up in publick to the world. Many a diſguiſed Tory has lately ſhewn his head, that ſhall penitentially ſolemniſe with curſes the day on which Howe arrived upon the Delaware.

As I was with the troops at Fort Lee, and marched with them to the edge of Pennſylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumſtances, which thoſe, who lived at a diſtance, know but little or nothing of. Our ſituation there was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land, between the North river and the Hackinſack. Our force was inconſiderable, being not one fourth ſo great as Howe could bring againſt us. We had no army at hand to have relieved the garriſon, had we ſhut ourſelves up and ſtood on the defence. Our ammunition, light artillery, and the beſt part of our ſtores, had been removed, upon the apprehenſion that Howe would endeavour to penetrate the Jerſeys, in which caſe Fort Lee could be of no uſe to us; but it muſt occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that theſe kind of field forts are only for temporary purpoſes, and laſt in uſe no longer than the enemy directs his force againſt the particular object which ſuch forts are raiſed to defend. Such was our ſituation and condition at Fort Lee on the morning of the 20th of November, when an officer arrived with information, that the enemy, with 200 boats, had landed about ſeven or eight miles above. Major-general Green, who commanded the garriſon, immediately ordered them under arms, and ſent expreſs to his excellency general Waſhington at the town of Hackinſack, diſtant by the way of the ferry ſix miles. Our firſt object was to ſecure the bridge over the Hackinſack, which lay up the river between the enemy and us, about ſix miles from us, and three from them. General Waſhington arrived in about three quarters of an hour, and marched at the head of the troops towards the bridge, which place I expected we ſhould have a bruſh for; however, they did not chooſe to diſpute it with us, and the greateſt part of our troops went over the bridge, the reſt over the ferry, except ſome which paſſed at a mill on a ſmall creek, between the bridge and the ferry, and made their way through ſome marſhy grounds up to the town of Hackinſack, and there paſſed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the wagons could contain; the reſt was loſt. The ſimple object was to bring off the garriſon, and to march them until they could be ſtrengthened by the Jerſey or Pennſylvania militia, ſo as to be enabled to make a ſtand. We ſtayed four days at Newark, collected in our out poſts, with ſome of the Jerſey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy on information of their being advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferiour to theirs. Howe, in my little opinion, committed a great errour in generalſhip. He might have ſeized all our ſtores at Brunſwick, and intercepted our march into Pennſylvania; but if we believe the power of hell to be limited, we muſt likewiſe believe that their agents are under ſome providential controul.

I ſhall not now attempt to give all the particulars of our retreat to the Delaware; ſuffice it for the preſent to ſay, that both officers and men, though greatly harraſſed and fatigued, frequently without reſt, covering, or proviſion, the inevitable conſequences of a long retreat, bore it with a manly and martial ſpirit. All their wiſhes were one, which was, that the country would turn out, and help to drive the enemy back. Voltaire has remarked, that King William never appeared to full advantage but in difficulties and in action; the ſame remark may be made on general WASHINGTON, for the cap fits him. There is a natural firmneſs in ſome minds which cannot be unlocked by trifles, but which, when unlocked, diſcovers a cabinet of fortitude; and I reckon it among thoſe kinds of publick bleſſings, which we do not immediately ſee, that GOD hath bleſſed him with uninterrupted health, and given him a mind that can even flouriſh upon care.

I ſhall conclude this paper with ſome miſcellaneous remarks on the ſtate of our affairs, and ſhall begin with aſking the following queſtion, Why is it that the enemy hath left the New England provinces, and made theſe middle ones the ſeat of war? The anſwer is eaſy: New England is not infeſted with Tories, and we are. I have been tender in raiſing the cry againſt theſe men, and uſed numberleſs arguments to ſhow them their danger, but it will not do to ſacrifice a world to either their folly or their baſeneſs. The period is now arrived in which either they or we

muſt change our ſentiments, or one or both muſt fall. And what is a Tory? Good God! what is he? I ſhould not be afraid to go with an hundred Whigs againſt a thouſand Tories, were they to attempt to get into arms. Every Tory is a coward, for a ſervile, ſlavig, ſelf-intereſted fear, is the foundation of Toryiſm, and a man under ſuch influence, though he may be cruel, never can be brave.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 24.

WE hear, from good authority, that on Sunday laſt, betwixt Slab town and the Black Horſe, in the Jerſeys, a party of our army, under the command of col. Griffin, had a ſkirmiſh with the Heſſians, and that the enemy were forced to retreat with precipitation, having ſome killed, and leaving behind them many knapſacks and other neceſſaries, amongſt which was a hat ſhot through the crown; but the next morning, the enemy advancing with a conſiderable reinforcement, ſuppoſed to be about 2000 men, with ſeven or eight field pieces, our little army was obliged to retreat (which they performed with great regularity) to prevent their being outflanked by ſuperiour numbers; and in the evening they had another ſkirmiſh at Mount Holly, in which the enemy, as an intelligent perſon informs, had ſeveral killed and wounded. In both ſkirmiſhes, our people had only two killed, and ſeven or eight wounded. Our army is at Moore's town, and that of the enemy is at Mount Holly.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Alfred, *off the coaſt of* Cape Breton, *to a gentleman of diſtinction in the ſtate of* Rhode Iſland, *dated Nov.* 13.

"We have met with contrary winds and ſtormy weather for this week paſt, ever ſince we paſſed Halifax. We have, however, taken the brigantine Active, from Liverpool, on a private account, for Halifax, a prize worth 6000l. ſterling prime coſt; but we have beſides been remarkably ſucceſsful in taking the ſhip Millich, a tranſport from London for Quebeck, laden entirely with clothing, the laſt to be ſent out this fall; and as all that hath formerly been ſent to Canada are taken, this laſt blow will make Burgoyne ſhake a cloth in the wind, and check his progreſs on the lakes. This tranſport ſails very faſt; ſhe was lately the Thunder bomb, and is now rebuilt, mounted with guns, and made ſome little defence. As we think her of too much importance to be loſt ſight of, we propoſe to man herwell, and and keep her with us till our return, which we hope will be very ſoon. We will ſink the Millich, rather than ſuffer her to fall again into their hands. We have taken in her between 60 and 70 priſoners, ſeveral of whom are officers, and people of condition."

BALTIMORE, *December* 31.

This morning Congreſs received the following letter from general WASHINGTON.

Head-quarters, Newtown, *Dec.* 27, 1776.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure of congratulating you upon the ſucceſs of an enterpriſe which I had formed againſt a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and which was executed yeſterday morning.

The evening of the 25th, I ordered the troops intended for this ſervice to parade back of M'Conkey's ferry, that they might begin to paſs as ſoon as it grew dark, imagining we ſhould be able to throw them all over, with the neceſſary artillery, by 12 o'clock, and that we might eaſily arrive at Trenton by five in the morning, the diſtance being about nine miles; but the quantity of ice made that night impeded the paſſage of the boats ſo much that it was 3 o'clock before the artillery could all be got over, and near 4 before the troops took up their line of march.

I formed my detachment into two diviſions, one to march up the lower or river road, the other by the upper or Pennington road. As the diviſions had nearly the ſame diſtance to march, I ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the out guards, to puſh directly into the town, that they might charge the enemy before they had time to form. The upper diviſion arrived at the enemy's advanced poſt exactly at 8 o'clock, and in three minutes after, I found, from the fire on the lower road, that that diviſion had alſo got up. The out guards made but a ſmall oppoſition, though, for their numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a conſtant retreating fire from behind houſes.

We preſently ſaw their main body formed, but from their motions they ſeemed undetermined how to act. Being hard preſſed by our troops, who had already got poſſeſſion of part of their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road, on their right, leading to Princeton; but perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way, which immediately checked them. Finding, from our diſpoſition, that they were ſurrounded, and they muſt inevitably be cut to pieces, if they made any farther reſiſtance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that ſubmitted in this manner was 23 officers, and 886 men. Col. Rohl, the commanding officer, and ſeven others, were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many they had killed, but I fancy not above 20 or 30, as they never made any regular ſtand. Our loſs is very trifling indeed, only two officers and one or two privates wounded.

I find that the detachment of the enemy conſiſted of the thre Heſſian regiments of Landſpach, Kniphauſen, and Rohl, amounting to about 1500 men, and a troop of Britiſh light horſe; but immediately, upon the beginning of the attack, all thoſe who were not killed or taken puſhed directly down the road towards Bordentown. Theſe would likewiſe have fallen into our hands, could my plan have been completely carried into execution. General Ewing was to have croſſed before day at Trenton ferry, and taken poſſeſſion of the bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was ſo great, that, though he did every thing in his power to effect it, he could not get over. This difficulty alſo hindered general Cadwallader from croſſing with the Pennſylvania militia, from Briſtol; he got part of his foot over, but finding it impoſſible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to deſiſt. I am fully confident, that could the troops under generals Ewing and Cadwallader have paſſed the river, I ſhould have been able, with their aſſiſtance, to have driven the enemy from all their poſts below Trenton; but the numbers I had with me being inferiour to theirs below me, and a ſtrong battalion of light infantry being at Princeton, above me, I thought it moſt prudent to return the ſame evening with the priſoners, and the artillery we had taken. We found no ſtores of any conſequence in the town.

In juſtice to the officers and men, I muſt add, that their behaviour upon this occaſion reflects the higheſt honour upon them. The difficulty of paſſing the river, in a very ſevere night, and their march through a violent ſtorm of ſnow and hail, did not in the leaſt abate their ardour, but when they came to the charge each ſeemed to vie with the other in preſſing forward; and were I to give preference to any particular corps, I ſhould do great injuſtice to the others.

Colonel Baylor, my firſt aid-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this to you, and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars of his ſpirited behaviour, upon every occaſion, requires me to recommend him to your particular notice.

I have the honour to be,
with great reſpect, ſir,
your moſt humble ſervant.
G. WASHINGTON.

Encloſed I have ſent you a particular liſt of the priſoners, artillery, and other ſtores.

RETURN of priſoners taken at Trenton the 26th of December 1776, by the army under the command of his excellency general WASHINGTON.

Regiment of LANDSPACH.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 38 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 5 muſicians, 9 officers ſervants, 206 rank and file.

Regiment of KNIPHAUSEN.

1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 25 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 6 officers ſervants, 258 rank and file.

Regiment of ROHL.

1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 2 ſurgeons mates, 25 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 4 muſicians, 9 officers ſervants, 244 rank and file.

Regiment of ARTILLERY.

1 lieutenant, 4 ſerjeants, 1 officer's ſervant, 32 rank and file.

Total. 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 12 enſigns, 2 ſurgeons, 92 ſerjeants, 20 drummers, 9 muſicians, 25 officers ſervants, 740 rank and file. 918 priſoners.

6 donble fortified braſs three-pounders, with carriages complete.

3 ammunition waggons.

As many muſkets, bayonets, cartouch boxes, and ſwords, as there are priſoners.

12 drums. 4 colours.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

On Saturday laſt arrived in town from Philadelphia the Hon. Horatio Gates, eſq; major-general in the continental army, accompanied by col. Donald Campbell, and lieutenant-colonel Stuart.

To the melancholy picture already exhibited of the brutal behaviour of the Britons (who vainly boaſt of being "ever pre-eminent in mercy") aided by Heſſian and Waldeck mercenaries, in New York and New Jerſey, it gives us pain to add, that they have not only outraged the feelings of humanity to many people who were ſo unhappy as to fall into their hands, particularly the fair ſex, but have degraded themſelves beyond the power of language to expreſs, by wantonly deſtroying the curious water works at New York, an elegant publick library at Trenton, and the grand orrery made by the celebrated Rittenhouſe, which was placed in the college at Princeton, a piece of mechaniſm which the moſt untutored ſavage, ſtaying the hand of violence, would have beheld with wonder, reverence, and delight! Thus are our cruel enemies warring againſt liberty, virtue, and the arts and ſciences. ——— "*How are the mighty fallen!*"

Amongſt the *worthies* who have joined, or put themſelves under the protection of, Howe and company, at Trenton, we find the names of the following *noted* perſonages, viz.

Joſeph Galloway, eſq; late a member of the Congreſs, and ſpeaker of the Pennſylvania Senate.

John Allen, eſq; late a member of the Philadelphia committee of obſervation, inſpection, &c.

Andrew Allen, eſq; late a member of Congreſs.

William Allen, eſq; late a lieutenant-colonel in the continental ſervice, which ſtation he reſigned.

Laſt night two notorious traitors, of the name of Goodrich, made their eſcape,

from the jail of this town, where there was no guard ſtationed for its ſecurity.

Jan. 1. One of the Heſſian ſtandards, taken in general Waſhington's late glorious enterpriſe at Trenton, was brought to town by the brave and worthy col. Baylor, and preſented to the Hon. Preſident of the Congreſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 10.

THE Hon. Congreſs have recommended to all the United States, as ſoon as poſſible, to appoint a day of ſolemn FASTING and HUMILIATION, to implore of Almighty God the forgiveneſs of the many ſins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the countenance and aſſiſtance of his providence in the proſecution of the preſent juſt and neceſſary war, into which they have been forced by Great Britain, and which is likely to be ſtill continued, by the ſame violence and injuſtice that have hitherto animated the enemies of American freedom.

By ſundry officers from the northward, we learn that a large quantity of clothing was arrived at general Waſhington's camp, and more daily expected, ſufficient, it was thought, to clothe the whole continental army, when raiſed to its full complement of 60,000 men.

We have the ſatisfaction likewiſe to acquaint the publick, that his Excellency general Waſhington continues to enjoy an uninterrupted ſhare of health and vigour, amidſt all the fatigue attending his high and important ſtation; that our officers and ſoldiers, animated by his glorious example, cheerfully undergo the toils of war at this rigorous ſeaſon, and burn with zeal to revenge their country's wrongs, againſt the mercenary herd of Heſſian plunderers and raviſhers, and their no leſs ignoble and abandoned coadjutors, the *once famed*, but now degenerate, ſons of Britain.

A number of veſſels, with conſiderable cargoes of SALT, have arrived ſince our laſt.

Marriages.] Mr. WILLIAM HUNTER, printer, to miſs BETSEY DAVENPORT, daughter of the rev. Joſeph Davenport, rector of Charles pariſh, York county.

IN CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1776.

IT appearing to Congreſs, that it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to ſupply the army of the United States with bacon, ſalted beef, and pork, ſoap, tallow, and candles, unleſs the exportation thereof be prohibited:

Therefore reſolved, that none of the ſaid articles, except ſuch as may be neceſſary for the crew, be exported from any of the United States after the 5th day of January next, until the firſt day of November next, or until Congreſs ſhall make farther order therein; and it is earneſtly recommended to the executive powers of the ſeveral United States to ſee that this reſolution be ſtrictly complied with.

By order of the Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

The naval officers captains of armed veſſels, and all other perſons in authority within this ſtate, are required to ſee that the above reſolution of Congreſs be ſtrictly complied with.

P. HENRY, jun.

IN CONGRESS, *December* 31, 1776.

RESOLVED, that any reſtrictions heretofore impoſed upon the exportation of ſtaves, or other lumber, except to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands, or any place under the dominion of Great Britain, ceaſe.

By order of Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

IN COUNCIL, *January* 9, 1777.

RESOLVED, that the ſeveral officers recruiting to fill up the ſix new battalions for the ſervice of the continent do forthwith tranſmit to this Board an account of the number of men by them enliſted, and where they are ſtationed; and that all the officers and ſoldiers in the ſaid battalions do forthwith get themſelves in readineſs to march, as they will be ordered ſo to do, before they are regimented, agreeable to a reſolution of Congreſs.

Ordered, that the county lieutenants, and all perſons having guns, blankets, or other publick ſtores, in their hands, do forthwith cauſe them to be ſent to the publick magazine. It is expected that all officers having ſuch articles, or having ſerved in any corps to whom they were delivered, will exert themſelves to ſee this requiſition faithfully and quickly complied with.

(*A copy*)

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, CL. CON.

IN COUNCIL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 9, 1777.

THE Board proceeded, according to appointment, to the choice of officers for the three battalions to be raiſed in the ſervice of this ſtate; and ſuch officers in the marine and minute ſervice, as under the act of Aſſembly were entitled to a preference, and appeared to claim the ſame, were accordingly appointed, to the number of fifteen captains, ſix firſt lieutenants, eight ſecond lieutenants, and one enſign. The Board were concerned to find ſo few applications, from the weſtern parts of the country; but flattering themſelves that bad weather, or ſome other accident, has occaſioned it, and not any remiſſneſs or indifference to the ſervice, have come to a reſolution to defer the appointment to the other offices.

RESOLVED *therefore*, that this Board will, on Tueſday the fourth day of February, fill up the remaining offices; and it is ordered that notice thereof be given in the Virginia Gazette, and that it be farther ſignified, that they have ſtill to diſpoſe of the following offices, viz. ten captaincies, nineteen firſt lieutenancies, ſeventeen ſecond lieutenancies, and twenty four enſigncies.

(*A copy*)

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, CL. CON.

IN COUNCIL, *January* 10, 1777.

RESOLVED, that the committees of the counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio, and the militia officers of the other counties in this commonwealth, reſpectively, do, and they are hereby required forthwith to form the ſeveral quotas of men raiſed therein into companies, and parts of companies, according to the nature and number of the quotas, agreeable to the act of Aſſembly *For raiſing ſix additional battalions of infantry on the continental eſtabliſhment*, and tranſmit to this Board a liſt of the companies, and parts of companies, ſo formed, together with an account of the progreſs of enliſtments in their reſpective counties.

(*A copy*)

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, CL. CON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 1, 1776.

LAST Sunday night I was robbed between mr. *Pate's* and mr. *Greenhow's*, by a perſon who had on a light coloured coat, a feather in his hat, and appeared to be about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of the following articles, *viz.* A light blue ſagathy coat, a ſpotted velvet jacket, a ſpotted ſtocking breeches pattern, a brown coat not quite finiſhed, a light coloured cloth jacket, a hat, a ſhirt, a pair of ſhoes and ſtockings, a pair of ſilver buckles, two handkerchiefs, one with preſident *Hancock's* picture on it, and a black leather pocket book containing 3l. 8s. 9d. Whoever will deliver any of the ſaid clothes to me ſhall have 40s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 5l.

JOHN GADBERRY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 10, 1777.

THE officers and ſoldiers of the ſecond and ſeventh regiments, who are in the middle and upper counties of this ſtate, and can with more ſpeed and conveniency repair to *Frederickſburg* than this place, are ordered to meet their reſpective regiments there, as they are (without loſs of time) to march that way to join general *Waſhington*.

ANDREW LEWIS, brig. gen.

At a court of Huſting *for the city of* Williamſburg, *held the 6th day of* January, 1777,

ORDERED, that the aſſize of bread be one pound and ſix ounces for three pence three farthings, and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity; and that a copy of this order be inſerted in the *Virginia* gazette.

(A copy.)

Teſt, M. DAVENPORT, clerk.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

TWO exceeding good and convenient dry good ſtores at *Aylett's* warehouſes, in the county of *King William*, at the head of navigation on *Mattapony* river, with excellent lumber houſes, granaries, *&c.* The terms may be known by applying to meſſ. *Archibald* or *James Govan* at *Hanover* town, mr. *Robert Pollard* at *Aylett's*, or the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg*.

W. AYLETT.

For SALE, in James City *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying on each ſide of the road leading from *Cartwright's* ordinary to *Williamſburg*. There are on the ſaid tract of land a good dwelling-houſe, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings. All the cleared land is encloſed, and the land is as good, or better, than any in the neighbourhood. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

EDWARD POWER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 7, 1777.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. Court of Admiralty of this ſtate, will be ſold for ready money, at publick vendue, in the town of *York*, 12 miles below the city of *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th inſtant, the ſhip *JANE*, about 120 tuns burthen, with her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture; alſo her cargo, conſiſting of 79 hogſheads and tierces of *BROWN SUGAR*, 21 puncheons and 3 barrels of *RUM*, 1 pipe, 8 hogſheads, and 12 quarter caſks of very fine *Madeira WINE*, 13 bales of *COTTON*, and 80 tuns of *FUSTICK*, a wood very uſeful in dying. The cargo was ſhipped at *Tortola*, and intended for the *London* market, but brought in here by capt. *Thomas Lilly* of the armed brig *Liberty*. An inventory of the rigging, *&c.* belonging to the ſhip, may be ſeen by applying to capt. *Lilly* in *York*, or to the ſubſcriber in this city,

BEN: POWELL, marſhal.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of mr. *Waller's* lot in *Williamſburg*, about three weeks ago, two horſes; one a black, about 15 hands and an inch high, with a large ſtar in his forehead; the other a bay, about 14 hands and a half high, but no marks of any kind that I recollect. The above reward ſhall be given to whoever brings them to me in *Williamſburg*, or will give information ſo that I may get them again.

ROBERT NELSON.

YORK town, *January* 10, 1777.

JOHN WHITE, *a ſoldier in the company formerly commanded by capt.* Charles Tomkies *of the 7th regiment, is deſired immediately to join his company in this garriſon.*

JAMES BAYTOP.

By his Excellency PATRICK HENRY, *jun. esq; Governour or Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth of* Virginia;

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the king of Great Britain hath waged war against this commonwealth and the United American States, and there are within this commonwealth divers merchants and others, subjects of the said king, who, while they remain here, have frequent opportunities of seducing and corrupting the minds of the people, and are suspected of holding correspondence with and giving intelligence to the enemy: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to issue this my proclamation, in the name of the commonwealth, hereby strictly requiring and enjoining all the natives of Great Britain, who were partners with, factors, agents, storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, or clerks here, for any merchant or merchants in Great Britain, on the 1st day of January 1776, the time the act of the British parliament for restraining the trade of America, and seizing our property upon the water, took place, to depart this commonwealth, with their goods, within forty days from the date hereof, except such of the said natives as have heretofore uniformly manifested a friendly disposition to the American cause, or are attached to this country by having wives or children here, agreeable to a resolution of the General Assembly in that case made, and to the statute staple of the 27th of Edward III. chapter 17th; in conformity to which, I do hereby notify to all such persons, that they are at liberty, in the mean time, to sell and dispose of their goods and merchandise to any person or persons who shall be willing to purchase the same.

GIVEN *under my hand, this 3d day of January, in the first year of the commonwealth, and in the year of our Lord* 1777.

PATRICK HENRY, junior.

THE subscriber hath on hand, in the city of *Williamsburg*, a few hhds. of old *Barbados RUM*, a few hhds. of excellent *CLARET*, several cases of *CHAMPAIGNE* in bottles, a quantity of delicious *French CORDIALS*, best *French COFFEE* in barrels, best *Coniack BRANDY*, in baskets of two bottles each, a quantity of that excellent purging drug *CASSIA*, and a hhd. of *EARTHEN WARE*; to be sold at a reasonable advance, for ready money. Also a large assortment of fine *French LINENS*, *BLACK PEPPER*, striped *MUSLIN*, gold and silver *SHOULDER KNOTS*, plain white and yellow gilt coat and jacket *BUTTONS*, to be sold at the publick store, on publick account, by W. AYLETT.

N. B. I am in want of an assistant in the publick store, who can write a good hand, understands book-keeping, and can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety.

For SALE,

THE schooner *BETSEY*, five years old, built at *Boston*, as she now lies ashore near *Pig Point*, the mouth of *Nansemond river*, with her sails, rigging, cables, anchors, masts, yards, and all other materials. She is 56 feet keel, 22 feet beam, seven feet and a half in the hold, and carries 800 barrels of flour. Her materials may be seen at mr. *M Koy's* in *Nansemond*, and any person inclining to purchase may know the conditions by applying to the subscriber at *Fredericksburg*.

N. B. Any carpenter, or others, that would undertake to get the said schooner off, shall receive from the subscriber 120l. as soon as she is afloat.

ELIEZER CALLENDER.

CHESTERFIELD, *Jan.* 6, 1777.

THE following soldiers, enlisted by me for the 2d *Georgia* battalion, are desired to meet me on the 20th instant at *Cumberland* courthouse, with their blankets and muskets (if any) and they shall be paid for them. Should they disobey this notice, they will be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly. Their names are, *John Lee* and *John Stith* of *Bedford*, *John Vest* of *Buckingham*, *Robert Wilkins* of *Henrico*, *John Dorton*, *John Williams*, *William Strange*, and *Anthony Hooper*, enlisted in *Williamsburg* —— The officers of the 7th company of the said regiment are desired by the colonel to attend with their men likewise, at the above time and place.

2‖ ALEX: BAUGH, lieut.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 8, 1777.

WANTED immediately, three or four SHOP JOINERS, also ten or twelve *NEGRO CARPENTERS* for six or seven months, for which a good price will be given by

FRANCIS JARAM.

N. B. Any person who has *WHITE OAK TREES* to dispose of, near this city, may apply as above.

RICHMOND, *January* 2, 1777.

JUST imported from the *West Indies*, in the schooner *Good Intent*, capt. *Roberts*, an assortment of dry goods, consisting of gunpowder, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, osnabrugs, white linen, mens and womens white silk hose, needles, pins, and writing paper; also a few hhds. of rum and molosses, which will be sold at publick vendue, in this town, on *Monday* the 20th instant, for ready money.

JOSHUA STORRS,
HUGH WALKER & co.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS *stolen out of mr.* William Smith's *tavern in* Fredericksburg, *on the evening of the 22d of* December 1776, *between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, a large portmanteau, containing a variety of wearing apparel and other articles, the most particular of which are the following*, viz. 1 *suit of* London *brown superfine broadcloth, half trimmed, with gold spangled buttons*, 1 *suit of cinnamon colored superfine broadcloth, half worn*, 1 *coat of pale blue casimir, with covered buttons*, 1 *waistcoat and pair of breeches of white do.* 1 *pair of black silk stocking breeches*, 1 *coattee of* German *serge*, 1 *waistcoat of crimson broadcloth*, 1 *do. of* Bath *coating*, 1 *waistcoat and pair of breeches of corded dimity*, 1 *do. and do. of spotted jeans*, 2 *pair of nankeen breeches, sundry white jeans waistcoats and breeches*, 2 *coats of do.* 1 *collegian's gown of black bombazine*, 13 *shirts of fine linen marked I M*, 5 *or* 6 *pair of white silk stockings, most of them marked I M*, 4 *pair of raw silk do*, 5 *or* 6 *pair of worked do. marked I M*, 6 *red and white handkerchiefs marked I M*, 8 *muslin and* 6 *cambrick stocks marked as the other things*, 1 *black silk do.* 1 *pair of shoes*, 1 *pair of slippers*, 2 German *flutes, one of them with the maker's name*, Potter, *on it, a gold watch chain*, 1 *pair of stone sleeve buttons set in gold, having under the stone H H ciphered with hair*, 1 *freemason's brooch*, 1 *case of surgeon's instruments with the makers names*, Heath & Wing, *ciphered on the rule, with many other articles not recollected. Should any of the above mentioned things be offered for sale, it is requested that they may be stopped, and the vender strictly examined with respect to the manner in which they came into his possession. For the portmanteau, clothes, and other articles, if delivered to mr.* Smith *in* Fredericksburg, *the above reward will be given, and a proportionate sum for any part of them.*

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of John Roulett, *senior, deceased, in* Prince Edward *county, on* Thursday *the 30th instant* (January) *if fair, otherwise next fair day,*

FOUR NEGROES, *viz.* a very likely fellow, a wench, and two children, several horses and mares, the stock of cattle and hogs, the crop of tobacco, wheat, corn, and fodder, household and kitchen furniture, also a copper still and worm. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above 25s. for which bond with good security will be required; and if not punctually paid, to bear interest from the date. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money. Claims against the estate must be made known on the day of sale.

(2) JOHN ROULETT, MACKNESS ROULETT, } executors.

For SALE, in the county of Granville, *and state of* North Carolina,

ONE thousand acres of well timbered land, sufficient to work 30 hands on, the soil of which is exceeding good either for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated on *Nutbush* creek, about 17 miles from the courthouse of the said county. There is a commodious new dwelling-houuse, just finished, with five rooms above and below stairs, a good kitchen 48 feet long, with a brick chimney in the middle, which affords a good fire-place to two rooms, a very good spinning house with two brick chimnies, a stable, several very good barns, with every other convenient and necessary house, and an exceeding good garden. The pleasant and agreeable situation of this place can be equalled by few, if any, that are not situated on the navigable water courses. There is also on this tract of land an exceeding good storehouse and dwelling-house, with every other convenient and necessary house either for a merchant or publican, which at this time rents for 25l. per annum. This place is situated about 55 miles from the town of *Halifax*, and 95 miles from *Petersburg*. I would also sell one other tract of land on *Great Island* creek, fine for tobacco or grain, containing 976 acres, on which there is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary houses fit for cropping; this place now rents for the sum of 15l. per annum. One fourth of the purchase money for these lands to be paid in a twelvemonth from the time of sale; the other payments to be made within three years after the first, on giving bond with approved security, which bonds are to bear interest from the time the first payment becomes due. Any person inclinable to treat for these lands may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, now living on the premises.

‖ ROBERT WILLIAMS.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the attorney general's pasture, in *Williamsburg*, a dark bay horse near 5 feet high, with a star in his forehead, his right hip lower than the other, paces well, and goes with spirit. Whoever delivers him to *Lewis Burwell*, esq; of *Kingsmill*, shall have 40s. reward.

YORK town, *Dec.* 20, 1776.

STOLEN *out of* John Gibbons's *bar, a* French *SMALL SWORD silver mounted, a pair of silver plated SPURS, a handkerchief on which is printed the* British *ships of war at a royal review at* Portsmouth, *which contained some clothes. Whoever brings the said articles to capt.* Robert Anderson *in* Williamsburg, *mr.* Gibbons *in* York, *or to me on board the sloop* Liberty, *now lying at* York, *shall have SIX DOLLARS reward.*

‖ *WALTER BROOK.*

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